

as I had no right to meddle with the affairs of a perfect stranger, I suppressed my suspicions, and paid my respects to a ramp of steak and mignon of port, with the orthodox zeal of a true Blue Friar. At length, as the evening closed in, and I sat ruminating on the past occurrences of the day, my former anxieties returned; and, learning from the waiter that the gentleman was still in his bed-room, and had not yet ordered dinner, I ventured to suggest to that functionary the propriety of ascertaining the real state of the case by a personal application at the door of the said dormitory. In this expedition I offered to bear him company, and be alone responsible for this violating the privacy of the recluse. I might have spared myself this work of supererogation; for no sooner had we reached the chamber, and the ear of my companion reached the key-hole, than the listening contraction of his face dilated in a most expansive self-laudatory grin, as he exclaimed, 'I'm blown if I didn't think so—he's at it again, snoring away like a bass-viol. I never see no such a varmint for sleeping as that 'ere chap in all my born days. Bless if I don't think he'd sleep in a bell-fry all through the king's birth day! But here comes master—he'll tell you all about the gentleman.'

From the landlord I gathered, that the party in question had arrived in the London coach some few days before; and, after taking a hasty dinner, retired to bed, desiring to be called at eight o'clock the next morning;—that at the hour appointed, to the repeated vociferations of the waiter, 'This past eight, zur,' accompanied by a furious cannonading on the door-panel, no sort of notice was vouchsafed by the inmate; that a forcible entry was therefore deemed expedient, when, to the consternation of the assembled besiegers, our little hero was discovered seated at the foot of the bed, bolt upright, dead asleep and in full snore, his left arm embracing one of the pillows with most amatory zeal. In this situation he must evidently have remained through the night, his candle being quite burned out, and the operation of undressing having proceeded no further than the doffing of coat and waistcoat, and one boot and stocking—the boot-jack being still attached to the heel of the other foot. The single 'Hollands bottom' recorded against him in the bar-book, quashed the rising suspicion of intoxication as the cause of his outrageous nap; although this might reasonably have been entertained from the cool manner of his informing the waiter, who awoke him after no very gentle manner, that 'he tho't he would have his tea now, and go to bed, as he felt somewhat tired from his journey.' At length, however, conviction of the real state of affairs stared him in the face, and he stammered out some incoherent apologies for his apparently extraordinary conduct—that it had been an infirmity with him since his birth—and was constantly being brayed by it into the most awkward situations. This was all the landlord knew of him; but, connected as it was with the luckless contempt in the church, it begot an interest about him, which determined me on taking the earliest opportunity of making his acquaintance, and ascertaining a little more of his history. On descending to my breakfast the next morning, I discovered, to my mortification, that he had contrived to get the start of me, and was off again by the London coach—a ticket, which had escaped from his cryptic bag, being the only clue to the mysteries of the 'local habitation and the name' of this scion of the 'Seven Sound sleepers'; and which affords the satisfactory evidence of the said bag belonging to 'S. B.' passenger.

ROGER.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN MEXICO.

Mexico is plainly in a great state of confusion, depression and misery. It is but the natural result of the unsettled state of the country which has so long prevailed. The immediate cause of the revolutionary movement in the Mexican capital on the 9th of March, was the issuing of the government bonds, depreciating the copper coin 50 per centum. The shop-keepers, retail stores and market people refused to receive it, and others only at a discount of 75 per cent. A levante of the poor people, who could no longer purchase food, accordingly took place forthwith. The *lepers* or lower classes, or *lozzroni* so called, moved in dense masses through the streets, clamorous for bread, threatening violence, and throwing missiles at the shop of foreigners, and were not put down until the 13th, and after the military had, on the 11th, when the mob was at its height, fired on them, or the lancers run a considerable number of them through the body. It was feared at one time that there would be a *saqueo* and a pillage, as dreadful as that promoted by Santa Anna in 1832.

On the 11th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., large numbers of people collected in the square of the palace and the contiguous streets, and began to cry, 'Down with this Government! Down with Torne! Hurrah for Bustamante! Hurrah for Santa Anna! Hurrah for the Constitution of 1824!'

The main object of the citizens was obviously to gain over the military and pillage the rich. The Ex. Com. in Cortina and General Quijano, at the head of the troops, promised redress. A part of the mob threatened to break into the store of a French merchant, crying, 'Down with the foreigners! They have brought that copper coin to the country, and

taken away all our gold and silver!' In consequence of these disturbances, a proclamation was issued, obliging the shop-keepers to receive the copper at its full value. They, therefore, must bear the loss. The police officers also are made responsible for order under a fine of 2000 dollars, and no citizen to appear in the street on horseback until tranquility is restored, under a fine of \$100.

The message of General Jackson respecting redress of grievances from Mexico, and letters of reprisals, produced much excitement on its receipt.

The most ludicrous thing we have heard from Mexico is the startling order to blockade the ports of Texas. The whole naval force, which they can muster, wouldn't be half so formidable as a half dozen *Marblehead* fishing smacks, manned by the true spirit of the sons of the Pilgrims—vide the following pompous order from the War Department:

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT, March 7, 1857.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the War Department a notice dated 3d instant, informing me that the nation having a naval force sufficient to blockade the Texas ports, Government will put in force the decree on that subject, which has been communicated to the American charge d'Affaires on the 1st of February, 1857, a copy of which you will find herewith.

Respectfully,

JOSE MARIA ORTIZ MONASTERIO.

General Santa Anna in a letter dated at his country seat, March 1st, and addressed to Gen. Castro, of Vera Cruz, renounces any disposition to contend for the point, whether he is President or not, but offers to take the oath to the supreme government as General of the Army, supposing no one will dispute with him that title. The oath was administered March 9th, the very day the revolution broke out at Mexico, Santa Anna having arrived at Vera Cruz from his farm on the morning of that day, for this purpose. The ceremony took place in the town hall, amidst an immense throng, who exhibited the greatest enthusiasm. Santa Anna afterwards partook of a splendid dinner, and received the compliments of thousands of Vera Cruzans.

The respective consuls of the French and English Governments, backed by instructions, demanded restitution for the property taken from their citizens, under the operations of the "Forced Loan."

From the Saturday Courier.

SCENE IN A BROKER'S OFFICE.

AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE.

"Good morning, Mr. Fox; how's the money market?"

"Horrid, Mr. Pressure. It's got La Grippe."

"You must do this note for me to-day, Fox—screws or no screws."

"Don't mention it. Pressure; why, I hadn't money to send the servant to market this morning—I'm run to death."

"Well, run or jammed, the money I must have. I've a payment to make to-day of \$15,140, and have not quite a third of the amount. The note is for \$12,140—Bacon, the provision dealer, principal—Cutler, the rich and fashionable draper, endorser—and it has but 41 days to run."

"It's no use, Pressure—can't do any thing for you; but, a thought strikes me; Flint, the Jew, had \$20,000 on deposit yesterday; perhaps?"

"Yes, Fox—that's it, my fellow; the money at 2 o'clock—must have it; here's a cool \$50—no 2 remember."

"I'll try the old fellow. Wait a little; I'll see at once."

"Well, Fox, what says old Flint to the note?"

"Good—but no money."

"Thunder and lightning, Fox, what shall I do? It's half-past one already—the bank closes at 3."

"My dear fellow, I wish I could help you. Old Flint said, 'Squeeze 'em, the compound, has money, but he no let one dollar without a mortgage security double de shums.'"

"Never mind the securities, Fox—My four houses in Pearl Square, you know—see Flint, Squeeze 'em—got the money; most 2 o'clock."

"Hold on, Pressure, ten minutes—I'll see."

"Well, what says the Jew?"

"The best that can be done is to mortgage the four houses, make a bill of sale of ship *Fairy*, as collateral, and Squeeze 'em will take the note, and give a check on the Quartz Bank for \$10,840—just to accommodate." This will carry you through to-day, with \$140 over, which you can lend me for a day or two, Pressure, as you're a clever fellow, and you know I wouldn't have worked to for any other man alive."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Express.

New Orleans, April 9th.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Yesterday there was almost a ceaseless alarm of fire. The bells were rung some ten or twelve different times, and were told that two or three different houses were on fire, in different parts of the city before 12 o'clock. About 2 o'clock the bells sounded again. Theory of fire was heard through the streets: when it was discovered that a grocery at the corner of the Railroad leading to the Lake, and Cassanova street, was on fire. From this house the flames spread with astonishing rapidity through the whole square, leaving only some half dozen tenements

on the north side; the fire then crossed Marigny street and burnt all but five buildings on the next square extending to Mendville street.

The fire took effect from a spark from the locomotive engine while running on the Railroad. Nearly two squares were on fire, and 170 houses were consumed. About 127 families were left destitute of shelter, &c. &c., and they were principally poor people.

On this occasion, as in almost every other where large fires occur, a good deal of plunder and fighting was going on. Some three or four persons were arrested in the act of stealing and carried off to the *Cahabozos*. One of the firemen received a wound by a blow from a sword, made by some one in the crowd who was not discovered.

Pilots.—We learn by the Jersey City Gazette, that the commissioners pilotage, for New Jersey, had their monthly meeting at Anderson's Hotel, Jersey City on Wednesday last, the 5th inst., and appointed six more branch pilots—making the whole number now appointed seventeen. They will meet at the same place on Wednesday, the third of May next, to examine further applicants.

From the Globe.

The British bank party in this country say, send back to England the specie we have taken from them, that the great bank there may extend to us paper facilities.

The Bank of England says, (if the London prints are to be relied upon,) that they must and will have back from us the gold we have purchased from them.

It will be well perhaps, for these people, on both sides of the water, to stop and see how the specie account current between the two nations stands.

The following table, made up from official documents, shows it:

Statement of the gold and silver coin imported from, and exported to England, annually from 1st October, 1820 to 30th September, 1836.

IMPORTED.			
Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1821	-	-	\$645,520
1822	-	-	99,811
1823	-	-	282,822
1824	-	-	140,164
1825	\$584	\$81,810	82,200
1826	4,360	116,438	129,798
1827	-	35,573	35,573
1828	2,705	18,267	20,972
1829	8,250	51,626	59,876
1830	53,123	91,108	144,231
1831	46,990	83,840	130,830
1832	21,110	23,824	44,934
1833	18,908	12,995	31,903
1834	1,922,960	\$795,293	5,716,253
1835	708,106	206,832	914,938
1836	2,516,645	6,275	2,522,920
EXPORTED.			
Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1821	-	-	\$1,933,665
1822	-	-	767,970
1823	-	-	365,632
1824	-	-	312,112
1825	-	\$297,762	297,762
1826	\$17,271	555,262	572,533
1827	10,444	178,211	188,655
1828	12,000	2,280,775	2,292,775
1829	153,411	\$89,035	442,440
1830	27,216	63,291	90,507
1831	27,237	2,062,523	2,089,766
1832	18,779	1,711,792	1,730,571
1833	244	-	244
1834	270	-	270
1835	-	59,057	59,057
1836	-	12,500	12,500
Total.	\$266,872	\$7,590,188	\$11,256,439

It will be seen, by the foregoing table, that England has taken from us, since 1821, half a million of dollars more than we have taken from her. Of the shipments made in the year 1821 and 1822, one million and three quarters were in gold, and made by the Bank of the United States, as is shown by its own statement. No returns of the export of undoubted articles were made prior to 1821. Could we have embraced in the table the operations of 1819 and 1820, we do not doubt we should have added to the half million many additional millions of specie taken from us by England, beyond what we have from them.

So that in place of England taking specie from us, they must send it to us, to balance the account.

IMPORT & EXPORT OF SPECIE.

The following table of import and export of specie, for the last sixteen years, will suggest the most important reflections to all persons capable of combining causes and effects. It will be seen that, in 1821, '22, '23, there was a great export of specie, and every person will recollect that that was a period of bank stoppages, depreciated paper money, stop laws, property laws, relief laws, destruction of debtors, and harvest of wretches. The table below shows the reason; it was the excessive exportation of specie, arising from the Bank of the United States draining the West and South of all their specie, and then shipping it from Philadelphia. The last period, that of 1833, '4, '5, '6, shows the greatest importation of specie ever known in the United States, and accordingly it is the period of the greatest prosperity ever known in the country.

We gave a table, a few days since, showing that England had the advantage of us at least a half of million, in specie transfers. This table shows the relative

state of the imports and exports of bullion for about the same period as it regards the rest of the world.

Table of import and export of gold and silver coin and bullion, from 1821 to 1836.

Years	Imported	Exported
21 term of President Monroe.	1821 \$8,064,490	\$10,178,059
1822	3,359,846	10,810,189
1823	5,097,896	6,572,977
1824	8,279,835	7,014,553
1825	6,150,765	8,797,055
1826	6,880,900	4,704,553
1827	8,151,130	8,014,380
1828	7,459,741	8,243,476
1829	7,493,612	4,940,020
1830	7,155,964	2,178,773
1831	7,305,945	8,014,931
1832	5,937,574	5,698,540
1833	7,900,368	2,614,932
1834	17,917,732	1,876,558
1835	13,131,447	5,748,174
1836	12,166,372	4,435,815

The indissoluble connexion between the state of the specie and the state of the country being thus clearly established, the wisdom of the Treasury order becomes more striking, when we see measures taken to diffuse the specie through the country, and prevent its re-exportation, which would now take place, if the specie was piled up in the Atlantic cities, where the managers of the British foreign bank (the Barings and Biddle bank) wish it to be.

The complaint which the agent of the foreign bank (Mr. Biddle) is now making about the transfer of specie to the West, is a fine commentary upon his own conduct formerly, in stripping the country and shipping to Europe. At the veto session in 1832, there were but TWENTY millions of specie in the country; and of that sum, the Bank of the United States had the *one-third*. Consequently, the whole country was then at the mercy of that mercenary institution. Now we have EIGHTY millions, and of that the Bank of the United States has the *one-third* part that is to say, about two and a half millions, and the country is nearly independent of the alien institution. This mass of specie is the torment of the British United States Bank; and to get rid of it occupies all her policy. Hence the hatred to the Treasury order; hence the restrictions prescribed by the Barings on bills of exchange; hence the efforts of the British Baring bank to revoke that order, collect specie from the interior, and ship it abroad.

During the whole time of the power of the Bank of the United States, it was the policy of that institution to collect specie from the interior, and sell it, when exchange on Europe rose above par. Thus the country was left with only twenty millions at the time of the veto session. If we had no more than that sum now, the British foreign bank in Philadelphia could quickly consummate her designs of breaking the local banks, and making a general suspension of specie payments; but the eighty millions of gold and silver are a stumbling block in her path, and that stumbling block will become larger and larger. President Jackson is gone, but the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams is in the Presidential seat; and the specie policy is still the order of the day. The public will recollect that letter, and with how much emphasis it rested upon the increase of the gold and silver circulation, the suppression of notes under twenty dollars, and the coinage at the three branch mints. We venture to predict the specie will go on increasing at the rate of several millions per annum during the whole of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and that GOLD will be a common currency before his time is out.

The three branch mints will go to work this summer, and Congress has put it fully in the power of the Administration to keep them at work. By an act of the last session of Congress, the sum of one million of dollars may be kept at the mint to supply it with metal; and, by an act of the previous session, an unlimited amount may be transferred to the mint and its branches for the same purpose. Thus, the supply of metal will be ample, for it will be unlimited; and the public may rest assured that the successor to President Jackson, the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams, will not suffer the mint and its branches to stand idle for want of material to work up.

SENDING THE SPECIE TO THE MINT.

There must be something more than appears on the face of it, in this new threat on the part of the East Room organ against the mercantile community.—*Reformer*.

NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—Such is the slang—almost simultaneously of most of Mr. Biddle's organs—when in fact we have said nothing on the subject, except what is contained in the acts of Congress. Has it become *illegal* to enforce those acts? Do the professed champions of law, order, and decency assail the administration and its friends for recommending a compliance with what Congress has explicitly authorized and required? Let them all then—Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, Bennett, Biddle, and Brooks, all in unison, hoist the banner of *nullification*, of *rag nobility*, and of *whig abuse*, for merely attempting to enforce the laws of the land. These are your true colors.

To-morrow we will give the laws on this subject, and will show the gross perversions of the opposition press, in regard to the operations of the Mint.

Banking.—A factor in New Orleans having received from a planter a large sum of money, with orders to invest it in Bank stock, invested it in a *Faro Bank*!

Operations in Lands, one of the causes of the present troubles.

The following statement shows the extent of the sales of lands at auction in the city of New York, for each quarter, from March 1835 to December 1836, viz:

Quarter ending	31st March	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.
1835.	\$280,901	6,752,113	3,296,242	4,979,343
1836.	\$15,998,601	8,247,700	8,325,849	3,316,646
1837.	2,597,078			

Sales in 1836, \$22,287,273

Sales in 1835, 15,998,601

Total in two years, \$38,195,874

The sales of lands at auction in the city of New York in 24 months, exceed the aggregate amount of the whole banking capital of the state. Allowing eighteen millions of dollars to have been bid in, according to the established usage of blowing up land bubbles, and there will still remain operations to the amount of twenty millions which have embarrassed capital or diverted it from the legitimate trade of New York. Those who embarked in these land speculations, extending from the race ground on Long Island to the Wisconsin Territory, vainly fancied that their purchases would yield from 100 to 500 per cent., and they could well afford to pay from 2 to 4 per cent. a month for money; and their biding in Wall street sharpened the teeth of the usurers to such a degree, that they have sucked the very heart's blood of the honest traders.

Are the banks now to have conferred upon them the privilege of issuing post notes, and thus of extending a system of credit which has already been extended too far, and of keeping up a state of things which can only be disastrous to the great mass of our citizens who confine themselves to the pursuits of honest industry and regular trade?

JEFFERSON

BIDDLE'S "EXPERIMENTS."—Nicholas Biddle's project of sending two millions of specie to Europe, and of issuing bank bonds, is beginning to be fully understood by the mercantile community. The merchants are now paying three per cent. a month for Biddle's paper accommodation, and, in the end, he will realize not less than half a million; and all this from the mere *love* he bears to the poor suffering merchants of New York. "Bought wit is best," runs the proverb, "if not bought too dear," and the business community of this city will find it so.—*N. Y. Times*.

From the Cincinnati Weekly Republican.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—BRUTAL OUTRAGE!

An individual of this city was arraigned before Squire Doty on Saturday last, upon the charge of having decoyed, under false pretences, a respectable and interesting young female into an obscure and dark room, with intentions of the most revolting character. We have seldom heard of so brutal an outrage, or one which is better calculated to excite the indignation of a christian community. The testimony against the defendant was not sufficiently strong to justify the magistrate in committing the defendant to prison: yet there was no little apprehension that the people who had been attracted to the office by the extraordinary nature of the case, would inflict upon him summary chastisement. We are happy to state, however, that no violence was attempted.

The unfortunate victim of this diabolical outrage, is said to have lost her reason since her escape, and is now a wretched maniac. She sustained, according to the testimony of most respectable witnesses, a most exemplary character, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. The following particulars of her abduction, confinement and escape, were derived from her before she became deranged in mind.

On her return home from singing school, which she was in the habit of attending twice a week, she was accosted by a man on Fifth street, who enquired if her name was not Miss—. She answered yes. He stated that her brother lay at the point of death, and that he had been sent expressly to convey her to his bed side: she thoughtlessly accompanied him. He conducted her to a house in an obscure street, and shoved her into a dark room, and locked the door. The room was kept dark during her confinement, which was upwards of two weeks, during which time she was threatened and treated with considerable violence by the monster who had her in his custody. She could not recognise the countenance of the man, who visited her. But there was a woman who was in the habit of going into her room, whom she thinks she should know if she were to see her again as she upon one occasion carried a candle into the room. On the night of her escape the door had been left unlocked, whether by accident or design she was unable to say. Her narrative is corroborated by the testimony of the lady with whom she resided: who represents that a man called at her house on the evening of her abduction and enquired for Miss A—, and who stated that her brother was dangerously ill.—Upon being told that she was at singing school, he answered that he would go for her. There

is much mystery involved in this affair, and we hope that no pains or exertions will be omitted to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators of so foul an act, to justice. We shall endeavor to obtain the proceedings of the examination for publication.

CINCINNATI, April 26.
THE ABDUCTION CASE, ALMOST A RIOT!

Great was the excitement at the Mayor's Office, on Monday morning, occasioned by the trial of the above novel and disgusting case; it was trifling, compared with that which attended the examination and trial, in the afternoon, of four individuals, who were arrested and arraigned before the Mayor, on the charge of having abducted and confined the young woman, the particulars of whose case were given in Monday's Republican. In that article we stated that an individual had been arrested and examined before Squire Doty, charged with having been concerned in this outrage, which, for atrocity and black hearted villainy, has no parallel in the annals of crime and human monstrosity, in this city; and that owing to a deficiency of evidence to commit him, he was permitted to go at liberty. Public opinion, however, fastened the crime upon him, and singled out three other individuals as his accomplices. He was accordingly arrested a second time, on Monday, together with the three other individuals upon whom suspicion had rested; and all four were brought before the Mayor in the afternoon. The Prosecuting Attorney, (Mr. Reed,) and Mr. Lytle, conducting the prosecution, and Judge Wright and Mr. Van Matre, appearing in behalf of the defendants. The principal witnesses in the case for the prosecution, were Mrs. King, with whom Miss ALLEN, (the name of the young lady who was abducted,) lived, Mr. King, her son, and Drs. Drake and Rives.

Mrs. King, sworn—She recognized and pointed out Morfit the individual who was examined on Saturday and acquitted, as the individual who called at her house on the evening of Miss A's disappearance, and enquired for her, and who stated that an express had arrived in the city from Miss A's brother, which represented him as dangerously ill; and that he had been deputed to inform Miss A. of the melancholy intelligence, and urge her immediate departure with him to the individual or individuals who were to conduct her to her dying brother. Miss A. had gone to singing school. The prisoner on leaving the house of witness, said that there was no time to lose, and that he would go for Miss A., and that she (witness) need not look for her home again for some time to come. Miss A. did not return home that night—was absent about two weeks—had no knowledge of her whereabouts.

Witness concluded that she had received some foul play—went to Mr. Levy's store, on Main street, to see Mr. Lazarus, (one of the prisoners.) He had been in the habit of visiting her house occasionally uninvited, to see Miss Allen, to whom he was a stranger. While at Mr. L's store Morfit entered the door—recognized him as the individual who called at her house and enquired for Miss A. on the evening of her disappearance.

Mr. King sworn.—Is the son of Mrs. King—a married man—and kept house. On the evening of Miss A's return from captivity, was sent for by his mother—and took Miss A— to his house, and gathered from her the particulars of her abduction, confinement and treatment, while confined—which, with the exception that Miss A— was accosted before she had reached the School House, instead of on her return, as stated by us in Monday's Republican, do not vary from the account we published.

The testimony of Drs. Drake and Rives, was with references principally to the fact of Miss A's insanity, and went to establish conclusively, that her derangement was real and not feigned. The trial adjourned at a late hour in the evening, and was resumed again yesterday at the Court House. Morfit and Lazarus were committed to prison, and two other individuals were held to bail in the sum of \$5000 each. The crowd who had been attracted to and around the office, supposing that these two individuals, against whom no evidence had been adduced, had been acquitted, manifested strong symptoms of violence, which we are happy to state for the credit of our city, terminated without any of the serious consequences which was anticipated.

The obnoxious individuals, upon their departure from the Mayor's office, were followed by the excited indignant multitude to their store on Main street, and threatened with violence; and but for the interposition of the Mayor, and other influential individuals, in all probability a scene would have ensued, as deplorable as it would have been disgraceful to the city. In a land of laws and justice all men should be presumed innocent until their guilt is proved. The individuals against whom the popular excitement was directed on Monday evening, are in all probability innocent of the charge imputed to them. At least there was no evidence produced at the examination that was calculated to create the belief that they were implicated in so foul a transaction. We are not surprised at the excited state of public feeling with reference to this extraordinary case; but we hope that there is good sense and discretion enough in the community to allow the law to take its own course, and that there is sufficient disposition on the part of our magistrates, and judges to administer even-handed jus-